



FIG. 1.—HOODOO BASIN, ABSAROKA RANGE.

This view gives the varied and fantastic forms of erosion seen in the basic breccias. They occur along the summit of cliffs, and have been designated "hoodoos," from their grotesque appearance.



FIG. 2.—FOSSIL TREES, SPECIMEN RIDGE.

The view represents two fine specimens of fossil trees exposed on a steep hillside by the erosion of the basic breccia in which the roots are firmly embedded. Near by is a bold cliff, showing the character of the breccia and the manner in which it has been deposited.



FIG. 3.—GRAND CANYON OF THE YELLOWSTONE.

The Grand Canyon is a profound chasm cut in the igneous rocks of the Park plateau. It varies from 700 to 1,100 feet in depth, and from one-fourth to three-fourths of a mile in width. The canyon walls are decomposed by hydrothermal action, the brilliant coloring being due to various conditions of alteration in the rhyolite.





FIG. 4.—CASTLE GEYSER, UPPER GEYSER BASIN.

Castle Geyser presents an admirable illustration of the building up of a sinter cone around a geyser vent. This deposit is characteristic of the botryoidal forms surrounded by the gradual accumulation of sinter.



FIG. 5.—MINERVA TERRACE, MAMMOTH HOT SPRINGS.

Minerva Terrace affords an excellent illustration of the building up of travertine deposits from thermal waters holding carbonate of lime in solution. Sepulchre Mountain is shown in the distance.





FIG. 6.—OLD FAITHFUL, UPPER GEYSER BASIN.

Old Faithful is the most regular in its action of all the geysers in the Park. It throws a column of water in the air varying from 90 to 140 feet. The mound surrounding the orifice is built up by a series of sinter terraces.



FIG. 8.—CHROME SPRING, CRATER HILLS.

An active hot spring in a state of violent agitation, constantly bubbling and sending off a column of steam into the air. The color of the water is yellowish-green, from finely disseminated sulphur.



FIG. 9.—BLACKSAND SPRING, UPPER GEYSER BASIN.

This quiet pool issues from black obsidian gravel. A border of siliceous sinter encircles the basin, which falls away gently toward a funnel-shaped orifice. The water has a turquoise-blue color.



FIG. 7.—GIANTESS GEYSER, UPPER GEYSER BASIN.

The view represents the Giantess Geyser in a dormant state. When in action the water is thrown out from a deep funnel-shaped pool. It is one of the most powerful of all geysers, but is very irregular in its action.



FIG. 10.—GLACIAL BOWLDER.

The boulder stands in the forest near the brink of the Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone, a short distance from Inspiration Point. It measures 24 feet in length by 20 feet in breadth, and stands 18 feet above the base. It was transported on ice to its present position from the Snowy Range.



FIG. 11.—TABLE MOUNTAIN, ABSAROKA RANGE.

This view gives the characteristic bedding of the breccias and their mode of erosion in abrupt escarpments.